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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/810,572	03/29/2004	Philippe Renard	P24493	9533
7055	7590	12/20/2005	EXAMINER	
GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C.			BASINGER, SHERMAN D	
1950 ROLAND CLARKE PLACE			ART UNIT	
RESTON, VA 20191			PAPER NUMBER	

3617

DATE MAILED: 12/20/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/810,572

Applicant(s)

RENARD ET AL.

Examiner

Sherman D. Basinger

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 November 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 and 18-52 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-16 and 18-52 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 29 March 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

2. Claims 1, 3, 5-14, 29, 31, 32, 36, 42 and 44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 0 575 130 in view of Ellis and Masters .

EP 130 discloses a surfboard (see the disclosure under the subtitle "TECHNICAL FIELD") comprising:

a lower half-shell 16 having no lateral side-walls;

an upper half-shell 14 comprising a sheet having downwardly curved side-walls, the upper half shell being adapted to support a standing person during use of the surfboard;

at least one longitudinal partition 20, at least said one longitudinal partition vertically connecting said lower and upper half-shells.

EP 130 discloses both the upper shell and the lower shell as having honeycomb cores, but does not disclose the upper shell as comprising a sheet of foam and the longitudinal partition consisting essentially of foam.

Ellis discloses honeycomb panels used as a core of a surfboard, the cells of the panels being filled with hardened granular foam material.

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It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains to fill the cells of the honeycomb cores of the upper shell and the lower half shell of EP 130 with granular foam similar to that used by Ellis. As such the upper and lower shell would comprise a sheet of foam. Motivation to do so is given by Ellis in column 2, lines 20 and 21.

Masters discloses in figure 3B a partition B' which consist essentially of foam.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains to replace the partition 20 of EP 130 with a partition similar to B' of figure 3B of Masters which consist essentially of foam. Motivation to do so can be found in column 3, lines 45-47 of Masters.

In view of the modification of EP 130 to have a partition similar to B' of Figure 3B of Masters, the at least one longitudinal partition of EP 130 would then be made of an elastic foam providing the upper half shell of EP 130 with an ability to deflect relative to the lower half shell under pressure exerted by a foot of the user and the elastic foam would be exposed to an inner cavity of the board. Note that in figure 3B of Masters the partition B' cushions the bottom edge of web member A'. This type of cushioning would allow the deflecting of the upper shell of the board of EP 130.

Claims 5 and 6 are being construed as product by process claims. Even though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based upon the product itself-see MPEP 2113.

For claim 7, see EP 130 column 4, lines 53-56.

For claim 8, see EP 130 column 6, lines 12-32.

The combination of EP 130, Ellis and Masters does not disclose that said at least one partition is made of polypropylene foam, that said polypropylene foam comprises an expanded polypropylene particle foam having a density of approximately 60 kg/m³, that said expanded polypropylene particle foam has a compressive stress at 25% of deformation of approximately 350 kpa measured according to ISO standard 844, that said polypropylene foam comprises an expanded polypropylene particle foam having a density of approximately 20-100 kg/m³ and that said expanded polypropylene particle foam has a compressive stress at 25% of deformation of approximately 100-600 kpa measured according to ISO standard 844.

However, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains to use as the foam for the partition polypropylene foam that comprises an expanded polypropylene particle foam having a density of approximately 60 kg/m³, that has a compressive stress at 25% of deformation of approximately 350 kpa measured according to ISO standard 844, that has a density of approximately 20-100 kg/m³ and that has a compressive stress at 25%

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of deformation of approximately 100-600 kpa measured according to ISO standard 844.

Motivation to do so is to use a particle foam which while providing strength to the partition of EP 130, is durable, light and flexible.

EP 130 does not disclose that said at least one longitudinal partition extends along at least 70 percent of the length of the inner cavity. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains to modify the partition 20 to extend along at least 70 percent of the length of the inner cavity of EP 130. As shown in figure 1, the partition extends near to 70 percent of the length of the inner cavity. To modify the partition 20 to extend at least 70 percent of the length of the inner cavity would not require a drastic change in its length. By extending the partition 20 a little more in EP 130, the strength of the upper shell will be improved in the area toward foot straps 170.

The partition provided to EP 130 in view of Masters would not include a rigid honeycomb structure, would comprise a material continuous along a height and along a bottom width of the foam B' of Masters, would be continuous along a height and along a bottom width of the longitudinal partition, and would comprise a material having a compressible elasticity or viscoelasticity to allow the upper half shell to deflect downwardly relative to the lower half shell under pressure exerted by a foot of a user on the upper half shell and to cause the upper half shell to recover upwardly upon cessation of the pressure exerted by the foot (see column 3, line 40 of Masters).

As shown in figure 2 of EP 130, the upper half shell is not symmetrical with respect to the lower half shell.

3. Claims 2 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 130, Ellis and Masters as combined for claim 1 and further in view of Wojcik.

The partition of EP 130 as modified by Ellis does not comprise a plurality of longitudinal partitions made of elastic foam which is exposed to an inner cavity of the board. Note the plurality of partitions used by Wojcik in figure.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains, in view of the use of multiple partitions by Wojcik, to provide more than one partition 20 in EP 130 which has been modified to consist essentially of foam in view of figure 3B of Masters. Motivation to do so is to provide vibration dampening in more areas of the board.

4. Claims 15, 16, 18-28, 30, 33, 34, 35, 37-41, 43, and 45-52 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Itnyre et al in view of Ellis and Masters. Itnyre et al disclose a surfboard comprising:

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a deck 12 having a downwardly concave transverse cross section and being adapted to support a standing person during use of the surfboard;

a hull 11 connected to said deck to form a subassembly;

at least one longitudinally extending partition, 19, 65 and 66 positioned within said subassembly interposed between said deck and said hull, said partition comprising a material 65,66

having an elasticity to allow said deck to deflect under pressure of a foot of a surfer on said deck relative to said hull (if the deck vibrates it flexes).

Itnyre et al does not disclose that the deck and hull comprise foam material; however, Itnyre et al does disclose the use of honeycomb cores for the deck and hull.

Ellis discloses honeycomb panels used as a core of a surfboard, the cells of the panels being filled with hardened granular foam material.

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains to fill the cells of the honeycomb cores of the deck and hull of Itnyre et al with granular foam similar to that used by Ellis. Motivation to do so is given by Ellis in column 2, lines 20 and 21.

Itnyre et al does not disclose that the partition comprises a polymeric elastic foam material having a compressible elasticity or viscoelasticity to provide the deck with an ability to deflect downwardly under pressure exerted by a foot of a user on the deck relative to the hull and to cause the deck to recover from the deflection upon cessation

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of said pressure exerted by the foot. Note that the deck of Itnyre et al already has the ability to deflect downward under pressure exerted by a foot of a user as the deck can vibrate. If the deck vibrates it deflects both upward and downward. Layers 65 and 66 of Itnyre et al provide the deck with an ability to deflect downwardly under pressure exerted by a foot of a user on the deck relative to the hull and to cause the deck to recover from the deflection upon cessation of said pressure exerted by the foot.

Masters in figure 3B discloses a partition B' comprising a polymeric elastic foam polyethylene having a compressible elasticity or viscoelasticity to provide the deck of the kayak with the ability to deflect downwardly under pressure (see column 3, lines 39-41 of Masters-cushioning web A from the kayak inner bottom means that the deck flexes downward under pressure pushing web A toward the inner surface of the kayak hull).

It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains to replace the partition of Itnyre et al with a partition similar to that of figure 3B of Masters. This would allow the partition to comprise a polymeric elastic foam material having a compressible elasticity or viscoelasticity to provide the deck with an ability to deflect downwardly under pressure exerted by a foot of a user on the deck relative to the hull and to cause the deck to recover from the deflection upon cessation of said pressure exerted by the foot.

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Motivation to do so is to use a partition not made up of layers and different materials of the partition in figure 13 of Itnyre et al to deaden vibration as disclosed in Itnyre et al column 4, lines 47-49.

The foam of the partition provided to Itnyre et al in view of Masters would have a longitudinal side surface exposed to an inner cavity of the board of Itnyre et al.

Claim 26 is being construed as a product by process claim. Even though product-by-process claims are limited by and defined by the process, determination of patentability is based upon the product itself-see MPEP 2113.

The combination of Itnyre et al, Ellis and Masters does not disclose that said material of said partition is polypropylene foam and that said polypropylene foam of said partition comprises an expanded polypropylene particle foam, that said foam material of said deck and said foam material of said hull comprise a polystyrene foam or a polyurethane foam and that said foam material of said deck and said foam material of said hull comprise an extruded polystyrene foam.

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However, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains to make said material of said partition an expanded polypropylene particle foam, and said foam material of said deck and said foam material of said hull extruded polystyrene foam or a polyurethane foam.

Motivation to do so is to use a well know kind of foam material which is easy to work with, is durable, is light, and which has characteristics desirable for use as a filler in the honeycomb cores of Itnyre et al and as the foam of the partition of the board of Itnyre et al.

The partition of Masters does not include a honeycomb structure. As such the partition provided to Itnyre et al in view of Masters would not include a honeycomb structure.

The partition of Masters is continuous along its height and along its bottom width. As such the partition provided to Itnyre et al in view of Masters would be continuous along its height and along its bottom width.

The partition B' of Masters figure 3B consist essentially of a foam; therefore, it would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains to make the partition provided to Itnyre et al in view of Masters consist essentially of a foam.

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The hull of Itnyre et al is considered to have no lateral sidewalls.

In Itnyre et al the deck and hull are symmetrical. Ellis shows a deck and hull not symmetrical. It would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains to make the deck and hull of Itnyre et al not symmetrical with each other in the manner taught by Ellis. Motivation to do so is to change the design of the surfboard of Itnyre et al to change its surfing characteristics to enhance enjoyment of the board.

The partition in Itnyre et al extends along at least **about** 70 per cent of the length of the inner cavity.

In modifying the partition provided to Itnyre et al in view of Masters to consist essentially of foam, the partition would comprise no additional structural element extending along at least a majority of the height of the inner cavity.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments filed November 7, 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

6. In response to applicant's arguments under the subtitles "Rigid Partitions in the Prior Art", "MASTERS' Fig. 3B Uses Foam for Different Reason-No Motivation" and "'Consisting Essentially Of' Limitation Not Accorded Proper Significance" the following rebuttals are made. First, the grounds of rejection have been modified in that the longitudinal partition consisting essentially of foam is considered to be B' alone of figure 3B of Masters. Masters is considered to have two partitions in figure 3B. The first

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partition is A' and the second partition is B', partition B' being the partition consisting essentially of foam.

Second, while EP 130, Ellis and Wojcik disclose rigid partitions, Masters does not. In Masters there is an upper half shell and a lower half shell with a partition between. As such, Masters is analogous to other type of watercraft such as surfboards having upper and lower half shells with partitions between such surfboards being disclosed by EP 130, Ellis and Wojcik.

Third, partition B' of figure 3B of Masters provides cushioning to the hull if the hull impacts an object. This teaching is applicable to a surfboard like that of EP 130.

Replacing the partition of EP 130 with partitions similar to A' and B' of Masters will provide cushioning to the lower shell of EP 130 if it impacts and object. Such cushioning could prevent cracking of the lower half shell. This is motivation for making the combination of EP 130 and Masters.

7. In response to the arguments under the subtitles "Neither EP '130 Nor Ellis Disclose a Sheet of Foam", "No Reason to Fill Cells of EP '130 with Compressible Foam" and " 'Cushioning' is Different from 'Deflection' ", the following rebuttals are made.

First "cushioning" in Masters encompasses "deflection". There would be no need to cushion if a deflection didn't occur in Masters.

Second, the shells of EP 130 are each honeycomb sheets. When the honeycomb of each is filled with granular foam material, each effectively become a sheet of foam material.

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Finally, there is a reason to fill the honeycomb shells of EP 130 with granular foam.

That reason is found in Ellis, column 2, lines 20 and 21.

8. In response to the arguments under the subtitles “Withdrawal of § 103 Rejection Based Upon ITNYRE, ELLIS and MASTERS”, “No Disclosed Deflection of ITNYRE’s Board Relative to Hull”, and “No Disclosed Downward Deflection of MASTERS’ Deck” the following rebuttals are made.

First, layers 65 and 66 of Itnyre et al are vibration dampening layers. If the upper and lower surfaces vibrate, then there is downward deflection of the upper surface.

Vibration of the upper surface of Itnyre et al means that it moves back and forth, or up and down. The upper surface cannot vibrate without moving downwardly. A surface may not vibrate when it deflects, but a surface which vibrates certainly deflects.

Second, while Masters does not specifically disclose that the upper surface deflects downwardly, the partition B’ of figure 3B of Masters would allow for such deflection. The cushioning provided by the bottom of partition B’ of Masters allows for deflection of either the upper surface of the lower surface.

9. In response to the arguments presented under the subtitles “Use of Polypropylene Foam Not Obvious”, “All of Foam of Prior Art Not Continuous in Height and Width”, “Invention of Claim 50 Not Met by Prior Art of Record” and “ ‘Consisting Essentially Of’ Not Accorded Proper Significance”, the following rebuttals are made. First “consisting essentially of” has been accorded proper significance. The grounds of rejection have been altered such that the partition of Masters which consist essentially of foam is B’ alone of Masters figure 3B. There are considered to be two partitions in

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figure 3B of Masters, partition A' and partition B', partition B' consisting essentially of foam.

Second, partition B' of Masters is continuous in height from the upper hull to the lower hull and has at least one surface, the lower surface which is continuous in width.

Third, if the partition is similar to B' alone of Masters, the partition would comprise no additional structural element extending along at least a majority of the height of the inner cavity. The partition of figure 3B of Masters can be considered to be B' alone.

Finally, Masters teaches the use of partition B' to cushion impact. An elastic foam would be desirable to one having ordinary skill in the art for use as the foam of a partition being used to cushion impact, whether by a user's foot or by hitting an object.

One having ordinary skill in the art would know the properties of Polypropylene Foam which lend it to being an elastic foam. As such, one having ordinary skill in the art could make the choice to use this foam for its properties.

10. The rejections stand.

Conclusion

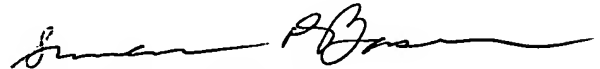
11. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Sherman D. Basinger whose telephone number is 571-272-6679. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday, 5:30 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Samuel J. Morano can be reached on 571-272-6684. The fax phone

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number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Sherman D. Basinger
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 3617

12/13/05